THE POLYNESIAN

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30 1858.

The different Enumeration Books from the various districts of the country, having come in to the Finance Department, we are now able to make a comparative resume of the results in 1856, '57 and '58, and arrive at the following figures.

111	\$84,418 00 34,016 00	888	\$38,527 35,758 37,816	8888	\$38,708 89,781 41,547	9,451 8,005 8,054	2,185 2,047 2,406	20,671 21,400 28,832	2862	1,960 2,009 1,948	16,988 16,827 17,420	TOTALS, 1856 1857 1858
111	8,520 00 8,288 00	888	4,916 4,548 4,850	750	5,246 4,871 5,257	1,826 1,060 1,083	286 282 867	2,878 3,061 8,610	\$0 C1	218 195 274	2,251 2,108 2,171	1856 1857 1858
\$1,953 00 2,888 00 2,292 00	11,332 00 11,420 00	.888	12,167 10,400 11,146	888	12,025 13,448 18,805	2,494 1,983 2,006	843 676 682	6,594 7,846 6,968	1 3 5	353 379 315	5,246 5,821 5,688	1856 1857 1858
1111	9,806 00	888	10,708 9,708 10,306	388	11,209, 10,812 11,258	2,628 2,062 2,821	580 546 608	6,426 6,639 7,497	L°12	607 654 657	4,800 4,487 4,595	1858 1857 OAHU.
111	\$9,760 00 9,924 00	888	\$10,436 11,102 11,014	888	\$10,222 11,149 11,230	2,900 2,800 2,694	426 758	8,778 4,854 5,762	13815	780 781 702	4,686 4,966	1856 1857 1858 Maga
Foreign School Tax-	Road Tax.	×	Poll & Ani- School Tax. Road Tax.	L. E.	Poll & An mal Tax.	Dogs.	-	Horses, Mules	Stal-	Polls. 20 Under 20	Over	H

That the above figures; by the very nature of the case, can only be approximatively correct, we believe needs not now to be repeated. They are sufficiently correct, however, for statistical purposes, as showing evidently that the decrease of the people, however great it may have been in former years, so far from affecting the adult population of late has been stationary, if not retrogressing. Allowing one in four out of the entire population to be an adult male, though one in four and one-half or two in nine would probably be more correct, and we arrive with the still very imperfect enumeration as a basis to the 70,000 and over, which five years ago was the result of the in escaping the vigilance of the Enumerators, and | Granted your citizenship; but your "disinterested" healthier proportions.

has been its system in regard to public lands. pattern to his image? land continued to be sold every year, from 1846, with its 860 acres at \$576, to 1857 with its 8,960 of speech with this reverend polemist. acres at \$11,815, and that during these 12 years 182,018 acres of Government land have been sold at \$216,364, or at about \$1 20 per acre; yet the scale of prices, as well as the facility of buying have continually been fluctuating from almost nominal up to almost prohibitory-from sales upon special applications, where the delay and haggling too often deterred the small settler, and the imputation of partiality, which this branch of the Government business had acquired, cooled the inclina-

As far, however, as existing laws would permit of a more liberal spirit being infused in the sys has immortalised. tem, we know that it has been done during the incumbence of the present Minister of the Interior, II. R. II. Prince Kamehameha. But whatever may have been the past short comings of the present land system, it must of necessity undergo a radical change in principle and practice, should the Legislature adopt the project of a property tax. We should then have a practical illustration of how much more profit these lands would yield as private property, than they would as Government commons. Whether held for purposes of speculation, or by actual occupancy, the sale of these lands, with a property taxation hanging over them, would inevitably lead to their being resold to other and actual settlers or being improved by the holders themselves.

Should the property taxation as proposed by the Ministry become the law of the land, we are perfeetly satisfied that their very next step will be to propose an alteration in the present land system, both as regards the mode of selling and the prices to be sold at. The present way of referring applications for purchase of Government lands to the always slow and otherwise objectionable action of the Privy Council, has often been fraught with bitter disappointment, bad feeling and pecuniary loss to the individual, as well as material damage and loss of prestige to the Government; whilst the sale by public auction, beside the objection already mentioned, is a confession of financial weakness, of financial necessity, on the part of the Govern ment, which never fails to be taken advantage of to the injury of its credit, and to which it should not submit for the sake of any such trifling and temporary relief.

We understand, then, that the Government contemplates remodelling its land system at an early Green couples our name with falsehood or with any inday, following that which obtains in the United dition of the country, social as well as physical, and his calling. shall render necessary. With local agents and a

standing immutable price, and the obligation to sell to the first applicant that offers, there can be no room for two opinions about the plain dealing of the Government. And beside, the purchaser or the applicant could have the privilege of appealing from the land agent, should be prove tricky or extortionate, and the Minister of the Department or the Privy Council instead of descending to the par of the applicant and being parties to a transaction, would become the disinterested umpires and judges thereof.

e said here is subject to Of course, what v the reservation of cit cations and lands intended for public purposes. In the latter the Government should on no account dispossess itself of its right. In the former it should be able to act, when occasion requires, according to discretion-to sell, to lease, or neither; but in the disposal of all other lands the law should be uniform, the process simple and the price the lowest possible, and withal unalterable, no matter how market rates of real estate may rise or fall. We believe that the ten dency of such a system would be, more than any fiscal operation that we now can think of, to infuse a trusting as well as a hopeful spirit of confidence in the stability of the Government, and attract abundantly those settlers as well as capitalists which are so much needed, and for the acquisition of which both the Pacific coast of the United States and the Australian colonies are holding out inducements that we have no means of rivalling, unless it be by a superior land system, equally free from the squatting appendages of California and the land monopolies of Australia.

There is still a specimen left of the church militant on these islands. The Rev. J. S. Green, of Makawao, Mani, is one of those indefatigables whose very rest is labor, and whose labor is Herculean. Performing all the parochial duties of his district, expurgating Mormonism and browbeating Catholicism, he finds time to take the lead in farming enterprises, watch the smut in wheat or the staggers in sheep, and attend meetings of every kind, from the " weekly prayer " to the "annual election." When to this is added a very voluminous correspondence with several foreign journals, of which more anon, we find it difficult to form an adequate conception of a mind so capacious and so methodical. True, that among such a variety of irons in the fire, some occasionally get badly burnt, but the general energy and bustle are none the less real, because producing abortive or contrary results.

What drove Mr. G. into the field of foreign journalsm, and out of the field of domestic journalism, waswe will suppose-the want of appreciation or perhaps adifference of Hawaiian publishers. Be that as it may; Mr. G. can enjoy the consolation of better prophets than himself, that he "is not without honor, save in his

In one of his letters to The Pacific, edited in San Francisco, he endorses his own character (a very concensus then taken. But any one at all acquainted venient mode of procedure; faute de mieux) thus : " I with the difficulties which an Enumerator encoun- am a Hawaiian citizen-a disinterested friend of the ters in the performance of his duties, knows well Government and the people-for whom I have toiled that from 1200 to 1500 is a moderate estimation of thirty years and for whom I hope to toil till I die." all those who by hook or by crook have succeeded Mr. Green-Rev. Mr. Green !- draw the brush easy we feel warranted in saying that the mortality of friendship for this Government is problematical at best, this people, though still fearfully great when com- One Will Shakspeare, a clever, keen-witted fellow, pared with other nations, has passed its maximum | though he never showed his patriotism by caricaturing and is now yearly receding within the bounds of his country in foreign prints-makes Casar say of

> "A friend should bear his friend's infirmities, But Brutus makes mine greater than they are '

We have no hesitation in saying that one of Did the Poet have "something green in his eye," or the weakest points in the Hawaiian Government | did he, prophet-like, look down the vista of ages for a

Looking upon itself in former days very much in Mr. G. has "toiled thirty years' for this government the light of a private proprietor, it clung to the and people. If that is put forward as a claim on the possession of land not only as an emblem of power, government, we are inclined to believe that Mr. G. has but apparently also in the vague hope that some | received his thirty pieces of silver, or whatever was the day a fortune might be made out of it. True that | market value of his toil, years ago; but if not so meant, it simply becomes a pleonasm, a not uncommon mode

In the letter before us, bearing date July 30, Mr. Green, after setting forth his own "impartiality" and appreciation of the "sparring between the Honolulu ournals," steps in as an umpire and awards the palm to our contemporary. It is not that he loves the Advertiser more, but that he loves the Polynesian less. We have apparently no redeeming trait, no weak side, no patience or forbearance with the fooling or insolence of such writers as the Rev. Mr. Green. Between him and us there is a gulf which might be bridged by toleration timber, but having no faith in that providence tion of wealthier capitalists,-to sales by public under which he pretends to hold his commission, no auction, where the Government incurred the charge | hope of the people among whom he is living, -he resoof depreciating private property by forcing its own | lutely scorns to be beholden to us for a light on his path or a plank to his crossing; a not unworthy descendant of the covenanted Mucklewraths whom Scott

After babbling about many things and pretending to give reasons and causes when he has not even correct notions of the facts themselves, he comes the alas, alack-a-day! with all the unction of a clerico-political groan. Speaking of the want of hospitals, he says :

Alas that these things should be so-that there should be exnded on a worthless soldiery some \$10,009 a year, and anoth-\$10,009 on a newspaper which scarcely one in a thousand of people can read, and which, if they could read, would do com incomparably more hart than good, while, according to sown showing, nothing is done by the government to save the ation from a speedy extinction. You will not wonder why the n is rapidly approaching its crisis, and you will need no phetic ken to see that it will soon cease to exist as such."

Mr. Green's compliments to ourselves lay us under great obligations and considerable embarrassment. We would not like to return such an unqualified damnation to fester on any body's heart, not even the Rev. Mr. Green's; and yet we would not withhold the "small change" which is his due and desert.

After tearing a fact from its context and thereby representing us as literally opposed to all printing in the Hawaiian language, he refers to a communication which appeared some time ago in our columns over the signature of " Magdalene," and says :

" In speaking of the opposition of the government organ to further printing in the Hawaiian language, I am reminded ruse he lately played upon his readers in publishing a letter reform," which he pronounces to be the genuine producon of a young woman with nothing but Hawaiian blood in her No Hawatian female, young or old, could ever have writte at letter; who did write it, you can guess as well as Yours, truly, "J. J. GREEN."

Now, a gentleman, a servant of God, a pastor of Makawao, should know the ninth commandment better than to accuse us of "playing a ruse" for the sake of the Hawaiian language in its intellectual march, it will spread journal as The Pacific as a trickster for sinister purposes, a literary cheat, a detected liar. When Mr. fluence for the extinction of this people, he either knows

Under ordinary circumstances we should not have has arrived! Now's the time to keep yourselves cool !" of next month.

noticed what every body here, even gentlemen of his own cloth, look upon as the reveries of a dotard; but when that cloth is used as a passport for obtaining admission to the columns of foreign journals, then it becomes our duty to follow him up as far as our means and postal facilities will admit of.

We hope Mr. G. will now admit that we have spoken with great freedom," and under considerably more responsibility to God and conscience" than he felt when speaking of us. Mr. G.'s thoughts are his own, but the publicly spoken word is public property, and by its truth or untruth the character of the utterer will

THE PAST WEEK.

The Royal Party.

By the arrival yesterday of the Schooner Kekauluohi from Kailua, Hawaii, we learn that their Majesties, and the young Prince are enjoying excellent health and may be looked for, on their return to Honolulu, in two to three weeks more. H. B. M. Ship Calypso had been off Kailua and been visited by His Majesty.

Keep it before the Publica-lee in the ascendant. We are not vain enough to palm the following article on the public as an editorial chick of our own hatching. We wish it were, and mighty proud we would be of it. The idea of swallowing Mount Blanc for a nightcap is refreshingly sublime. After that let us draw the curtain and introduce the writer.

" Cara mia, tell me what I may do to soothe the burning passion which consumes my life-blood, as I gaze in ecstasy upon your entrancing charms." "Use milk diet, my friend, -- eat ice, swallow the snow-topped Ap-

penines, my adorer !" Thus spoke the amorous Count di Montefiascone, and thus answered the jovial Marchesa de Belfiore, somewhere in Fiesole, at an early period in the sixteenth century. The Count obeyed, to his utmost, his ladylove's command; but using good discretion withal, he mixed his dict, and whipping his frozen milk with his gilded spoon, he tempered the solidified drink with the sweet wine of Cajana:-and hence dates the earliest

record of that inestimable luxury, the modern ice-cream Ice and snow had been long used by the Greeks and Romans to cool their drinks, and various methods are known to have been practised by them, to preserve, for their feasts, these refrigerating agents. was only in the 16th and 17th centuries that the solid preparations of ice came into use, at first in Italy and afterwards in France, where soon the congealed juices of all savory fruits were served up as desserts; and, at the same time as these, there were also brought upon the table dishes of iced milk and cream much resembling the preparations made up, at the present? day, from these same materials. The use of these luxuries was at first but limited and their consumption gained only slowly on the public taste; because, as with most novelties, supposed merits and risks were assigned to them, and their ordinary employment was attended with considerable difficulty and great expense. A more rational view of their advantages and properties has been gradually established by experience and the expense of their production has been vastly reduced; so that, at the present day, almost universally, but more particularly in Southern Europe and the United States of America, they have come to be considered not as luxuries merely, but as almost absolute necessaries of daily diet among all the classes in the easier circum-

Since the commencement of the present century the consumption of ice for the purpose of the table has increased to a most unprecedented extent, and in the regions already named no establishment of a country-resident is considered complete without a well-app and fully-supplied ice-house; -and all the cities are provided with large and proportionate establishments for the distribution by sale of the ice itself and its va-

rious preparations. The first cargo of ice was exported from Boston to the West Indies in 1805. So complete was the success of the venture, and so rapid and general the popularization of the taste for the new luxury, that in 1817, when, from mild weather, the ice crop fell short in the United States, an iceberg was actually cruised after and attacked near Labrador to furnish a cargo for the thirsty drinkers of Martinique.

Nor should ice be considered merely as an object for pleasing the palates of gourmands with ice-creams, sherbets, and frozen punches. We have already said, that, after long trial, it is considered in the southern countries of Europe and in most of the United States as an object of inestimable household comfort, as indispensable for the preservation of the larder, as it is highly prized for the zest of the table. But in tropical es it has additional claims to patronage; during the hot days of their endless summer a lassitude, and irresistible torpor of mind and body supervene, with indigestion and loss of appetite, and sometimes even dysenteries follow, caused by the excessive and prolonged heat; and these results are most manifest in those persons whose occupations require exercise and expo-

These disorders are best prevented by the moderate use of very cold drinks, and not by the swilling down of pints of half-cooled water, which merely burden a testy stomach. Iced drinks judiciously timed and in seen. There is room for improvement in the chorus small quantities, by giving the tone of reaction to the stomach, immediately restore the functions of the nervous and muscular systems, when they are languid, and enable persons, otherwise in good health, to endure, without much inconvenience, an atmosphere too close and sultry to be otherwise tolerated.

But valuable, precious as it is to us in health, ice beyond all price to us in sickness. As we write this, life or who have noticed the negro dandy in Philadelwe see in striking relief before us the agonised features of a little child, whose fevered brain, for days, knew no rest without its ice pillow:-and yet the merry face we met to-day gives almost the lie-direct to our recollection, and says it never could belong to the tossing sufferer, we so painfully remember.

What but ice can soothe the burning stomach, the parching mouth, which most of us have, at one time or other, endured on a fever-ridden bed?

But has not our family physician that most reliable friend, and trustworthy cyclopedia of walking knowledge assured us that ice is of incalculable advantage in treating injuries, combatting fevers, and subduing in-

flamatory disease in its thousand forms? To be sure he has; but, it was some time ago and we don't remember well enough his lucid explanations, to conception. We do not know that Mr. Rattler went enter into details just here. But now, thank God, we are quite well, and from our own experience as well as his dictum, we hail the arrival of the ice,-we hail it as a true friend, even if not a warm one, -a comforter key-dom. The "Lucy Long" of Master Sterling is the in health as well as sickness, -in joy as in sorrow-use- Lucy Long par excellence; it is inimitable, superb as ful in lotion as in potion, but admirable, delightful in plain drink, sherbet or cream :- to say nothing of jueps and toddies, punches and smashes, and all that is splendid. Light, airy and graceful Mr. S. handles class of dangerous dainties of which we would not trust his feet and carries his person in a manner that pleasourselves to speak for all the world.

But divesting the ice of its poetry, and coming down from the marble palace of the Marchesa to the Honolulu Ice-house let us inform ourselves how the enterprise is prospering. We learn then, that the loss on the importation was about 50 per cent; that still the price neither has, nor will be raised, remaining 5 cents per pound, as before ; that private families were at first rather backward in coming forward, four fifths of all the ice sold going to the public houses of the town, but that latterly the appreciation and use are increasing, house-keepers beginning to find out that ice after all is the cheapest luxury they can get; five pounds being quite sufficient for ordinary household purposes for one day. And lastly that another cargo of ice will leave Boston early in January, to be here some time before the present supply is exhausted.

Progressing Rapidly.

row with all its covered fixings, upon which was legibly proving what is as plain as his own nose, namely, that painted in front, "Ice cream at 25 cents a glass!" and imagine, enough stock for the season. Several priwhile this nation is "cribbed, cabined and confined" to on each side the interesting expression "No trust" vate sales however have been made, and we are cred-Well, who would have supposed some ten years back. ibly informed, paying prices offered, and, of course be coffined in it too. The Reverend takes it upon him- that in the heated city of Honolulu, ired cream would accepted. self to pronounce our statement a falsehood, and to par- be daily brought to our very doors ! But this is not all. ade us throughout the circulation of such a widely The enlightened individual who propels the "Wehicle"

Fort Street Church.

Last Thursday evening a very agreeable party, consisting of the Fort Street Church Congregation and Sabbath School, met at the Fort Street Church to welcome their lately arrived Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Corwin. After having refreshed their minds with speeches, singing and similar exercises up stairs, the party adjourned to the vestry rooms below which were tastefully decorated and where ice-cream and cakes were discussed ad libitum. It is said to have been a pleasant affair, one of those genial gatherings which, when properly conducted, tend more than books to civilise our natures and awaken our sympathies with our fel-

Theatricals.

On Saturday last Dumas' (fils) dramatised work of Lo Dame aux Camelias under its English title, Camille was played the second time at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre o a full house. We know that at this particular season of the year, there are quite a variety of amusenents and special engagements to claim the time and attention of the public, and that every body can not be in every place at every time; but we hold that there should be a fair division of the claims, or, at least, a general rally as often as possible, to see an Actress that should be the pride of the proudest stage, and on whom the mantle of Rachel seems to have fallen in all its brilliancy, without its frailty.

We think it no injustice to say that more splendid acting was never seen on the Honolulu boards, and sellom elsewhere, than the performance on Saturday last. We have before briefly adverted to what charms and entrances an audience in Miss Annette Ince's acting. It is the fearful, unrivalled, truthful semblance of passions, the irresistible illusion by which the heart of the hearer and his fullest sympathy are made to respond to the varied moods of the woman, from indignation at her heartlessness to commiseration with her sorrows and untimely fate; and that too, in spite of the scenery, footlights and audience, continually beating a reveille on the senses which the heart refuses to acknowledge. defy the dullest ear and the greatest sceptic to have stood unmoved the paroxysm of grief, the hysterical sobbing, the low monning of Miss Annette in the interview with Armand's father. We doubt if there was one in the audience who did not change his position, or otherwise betray his nervousness, while witnessing, at the close of the 4th act, the humiliation of Camille at the feet and by the hand of Armand and hurl a hissing, half-spoken "scoundrel!" at the head of the lat-Such results are the actor's true trophies, they ndelible impressions on the human heart for good or evil, and prove the artist's skill by never missing the

with all the splendid support of a Drury Lane. Mr. Beatty gave the role of Armand with feeling and precision throughout the play, and his part in the scene, just alluded to was magnificent and electric-it was

mark, be it within the bare walls of a country barn or

Mr. Townsend, we are glad to see, has concluded to take the world more easy, and consequently his rendering of De Varville was far superior to the first night he played it. It is an unpleasant, not to say ungrateful character, at the best :- but that's the author's fault.

Miss Rowe, as Madame De Varney, was very correct and highly amusing.

Mr. Bennett, as Armand's father, was well up in his part. We would suggest that probably no man of woman born ever went through a scene of such intense emotion more calmly than Mr. Bennett. The mind may be as firm as adamant, yet human nerves will quiver in the face of agony so overwhelming as that of Camilles and when, too, it is our own work. A little more action would have given Mr. Bennett more effect. To " follow copy' may be an actor's duty, as well as a printer's, but if a role is faulty in conception, the actor need not necessarily be so too in execution.

On Tuesday Lucretia Borgia, and on Thursday Arnand were played each for the second time.

California Minstrels.

On Monday night last this comical, quizzical, mirthprovoking company made its first appearance before a Honolulu public at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre. The furore to see them created a rush that resulted in a jam and a fuller house than we ever remember having singing, though several of the solos were excellent. But the racy, hearty acting, interwoven as it was with streaks of broad humor like putches of sunshine on a black sea, was matchless and irresistible. Those who have travelled in the South and seen plantations phia, New York or elsewhere, will bear witness to the correct conception of character and faithful delineation thereof by each and all of the performers. We did not intend to particularize just now, nor have we the space, but we cannot omit a small tribute to the "I'm off to Californy," by Mr. Lew Rattler, "The French dancing master," by the same, and the " Lucy Long," of Master Sterling. The first is perfect; a picture in itself, which none that ever floated on a southern river from the Chowan to the Sabine can fail to recognize. The dancing master is an extravaganza of the happiest to Port au Prince for his model, but his acting viviidly reminds us of seenes in that famous Capital of Dara representation of a negro coquette; and the dancing es and astonishes alike. Few Operas can show a better ballot dancer and none can match him in his Lucy

We are told that " there is a time for mourning and a time for mirth," but we think the best time for mirth is on any evening when the California Minstrels are

But laughter has its lesson as well as grief, and we will read it another time. Bear in mind that the minstrels perform every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

During the last fortnight there has been coniderable business done at the auction sales. That at the store of R. C. Janion on the 21st, at J. J. Caranav's warehouse on Thursday, and, the one at B. W. Flelds yesterday, were well attended, and although considerable goods changed hands, still the bidding was such as to prevent us from saying We noticed in our streets the other day a wheelbar- that the prices realised were paying ones. The retail dealers bid cautiously, having on hand as they

The favorite clipper bark Frances Palmer has and vends out the luxurious cream, now and then stops | cast off her whaling gear, and is now undergoing a "his moving establishment" where he finds a few people thorough repair previous to her taking her place again congregated, and, in a manner which would be a credit as one of the regular Packets between here and San to Macready or Forrest, exclaims, at the same time Francisco. She is well known, and under the able States with such modifications as the altered con- not of whom he is speaking or he is disgracing his cloth flourishing a white-washed iron spoon of some consider- management of Capt. Stott, no doubt will prove a payable dimensions, " Gentlemen! the Mountain Wave ing craft. She makes her first trip on or about the 5th

Appointment.

On the 10th inst., by the Sheriff of Onhu, J. H. Brown, Esq., and with the approval of the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, Wm. F. Jordan, to be Deputy

The Bark " Yankee."

The clipper bark Yankee is undergoing a rigging wition previous to her sailing for San Francisco. Capt. Smith keeps himself wide awake; of course he can afford to do so, when he has a Pope (his pur ser) at hand; and can make interest with St. Peter at his leisure. Capt. Smith has one very peculiar qualification, and that is, that while quietly basking under the wings of his friends in Honolulu, he at the same time takes care that the wings of his ship are carefully attended to likewise. The Yankee will sail in a few days for San Francisco.

An Invention for the Preservation of wood, Ship's Timbers, Canvass, &c.

We learn that E. Owen Esq. of this city has made discovery for the preservation of wood in any situation or in any climate. Mr. Owen has been experimenting for this object upward of three years, and has now succeeded in preparing a chemical solution which renders wood impervious to water, increasing its solidity and durability, killing whatever insects may be in the wood and preventing others from entering. It is equally servicable for preserving posts in the ground and for rendering canvass and sails watertight and more durable by preventing the absorption of water which generally rots them when rolled up.

It is also averred that the same solution if poured on the roots of trees or shrubs will kill insects and stop the decay of the woody parts; a property which would render it eminently useful and valuable to our planters and gardners.

The inventor intends to take out a patent for his discovery, and we should like to see his invention approved of and patronised. Samples of prepared and unprepared wood, having been sunk under water for eight months at the mouth of the river, can be seen in a few days at the store of Capt. Th. Spencer.

TF Last Thursday evening Dr. Frick opened his French philogical soirces which will be continued for three months, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M., in the library room of the seamen's

R. H. Agricultural Society.

Yesterday evening the above Society held its annual meeting for the election of officers and transaction of business. H. Ex. R. C. Wyllie, as President, read his report, giving a very able and well digested account of the progress of Agriculture and kindred subjects in these islands during the past year. The Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary read their reports also, The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President, J. Montgomery, Esq. Vice President, H. R. H. Pr. Kamehameha, Messrs.

R. Moffitt, B. Pitman, W. C. Shipman, Jas. Makee,

Treasurer, J. W. Austin, Esq. Corresp. Secretary, Dr. W. Hillebrand. Recording Secretary, E. O. Hall, Esq.

Executive Committee, Messr. A. B. Bates, J. H. Wood, Dr. C. F. Guillou, H. Ex. D. L. Gregg, Jos. Fuller. Votes of thanks were proposed and voted to the past officers of the Society, and to those gentlemen abroad

whom the Corresp. Secretary had noticed in his report as having rendered important services to the society. The I resident informed the meeting that he had received from the "Industrial Exhibition of all Nations" at Paris, two diplomas and one medal as prizes for

Hawaiian articles there exhibited. One diploma was for sugar to Dr. R. W. Wood, of Koloa; the other was for coffee to Godfrey Rhodes Esq. and the medal was for the Society itself as a mark of esteem.

The President suggested in his report that, whereas the annual Exhibition and Fairs of the Society had been suspended, they be again revived. A proposition in which we heartily concur and which we hope will receive the early attention of the Executive Com-

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN. SIR :- The Rev. J. S. Green of Makawao, writing for the "Pacific," a religious newspaper edited in San Francisco, says: " Of the Romish converts, I believe there is something more of vitality remaining, though I have never seen a Hawaiian convert to Romanism who seemed to fear God." And farther on: "I think they (the catholics) have all along concealed their most striking sentiments, that the Hawaiians know very little of genuine Romanism."

What do you think of that, for a challenge? Mr. Green is at his old tricks again. What a miserable spectacle to see men professing one God, one faith and one hope, thus malign each other. I fear that Mr. G-s criterion of a God-fearing man is slightly varied from that contained in the "sermon

Before the Commissioners of Customs. In the matter of T. Barnartt, charged with a violation of the Revenue Laws,

This case was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty, or rather the Court consented to suspend further proceedings in the matter at the request of the claimant's counsel, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Barnartt to appear before the Board of Commissioners, as provided by the Statute of 1848 in regard to the Revenue law. At the hearing before the Board, it was admitted for Mr. Barnartt, that in the transaction in question, he had rendered himself legally liable for the forfeiture of his goods both under the statutes of 1848 and 1846, so that the only subject for the consideration of the Commissioners, was to ascertain if there existed any equitable circumstances in the case, authorizing their interposition, with a view to mitigate the strict penalty of the law. The powers conferred upon the Commissioners

the law of 1848 in cases of this sort are of a very liberal and extensive nature, and in our opinion should be exercised with great discretion, especially when we are called upon as in the present instance, to control the direct penalties of the statute, and suspend the action of the Court, a confessed legal liability having

The reasons given by the Petitioner in his appeal to the Board for a remission of the forfeiture did not appear to us of much weight, and as the main facts in relation to the packing and the shipping of the goods in California sought to be proved by the Petitioner's Counsel, were admitted by the crown attorney, as indeed they might well be, not affecting the merits of the case in our opinion, and it being moreover conclusively shown by the Custom House Officers and Appraisers, that a large excess of goods over the entry was found by their examination, it became only necessary for us to compare the Custom House entry with the schedule of the Appraisers. The alleged original bills were also handed to us upon which it was said the entry was based.

We find that many descriptions of goods exceed in quantity on the schedule of appraisement, while some of them are entered at a higher cost than their estimated San Francisco price. In another instance, there ted San Francisco price. In another instance, there was a larger quantity of a certain article forming a considerable proportion of the invoice, entered at the June 3, in lat 61 ° 20° N tong 174 ° E. Cruised Bristot Bay and the Ochotsk. Had much ice considerable proportion of the invoice, entered at the custom house than appeared on the appraisement, so that however the question of fraudulent intent might be decided, there is no doubt in our minds of the petitioner's culpable negligence, in offering so imperfect an entry to the collector as he was bound to know with precision, everything in relation to his goods.

The Commissioners are fully sensible of the importance not only to the Government, but also to the hontance of gramplifying by the severest penalties.

Bristol Bay and the Ochotsk. Had much ice in the Associated the weather thick and foggy. Saw only 1 replaced and a few muscle diagers. Left the Arctic, July 18.

Ochotsk, Oct 5. Makes the following report: Sop 8.

George, N B, 250 wh; Sept 25, 5k Merrimac, N L, 1900 sh; N B, 1200 wh; Sk Woiga, F H, 450 wh.

— The Gov Troup saw the first whales this season. April 161 ° E. Took the first May I, in lat 8.

Nong 151 ° E. Took the first May I, in lat 8.

Nong 152 ° E. Took the first May I, in lat 8.

Ochotsk, Oct 5. Makes the following report: Sop 8.

The Gov Troup saw the first whales this season. April 161 ° E. Took the first May I, in lat 8.

Ochotsk Oct 4. Will have to repair damage done to the longest transfer.

est trader of exemplifying by the severest penalties | bad and the ice troublesome. Saw plenty of white | Ochotsk Oct 4. Will have to repair damage done by the

instances like the present, even though it were argued to be the consequence merely of ignorance or mistake The petitioner might have availed himself of an opportunity to correct his entry within the ten days, as laid down by Sec. V. of the statute of 1848, upon sar. isfying the Collector (than whom no officer of the gov. ernment, in the discharge of his official duties is more obliging) that no wrong intention existed.

It was urged with great force and ability by Solicitor of the Crown, that no good reason had bee shown why any penalty short of the confiscation of all the goods should be adjudged.

But it having appeared to the commissioners the the confiscation of all the goods would reduce the Pa titioner to very straitened circumstances, and when taken in connection with the costs of this proceeding would render him unable to pay the just demands ocent third parties, and as the small sum of \$65 (sixty-five dollars) was the extent of the attempted und, the Commissioners have thought that the confiscation of the larger portion of his goods would be severe penalty to him and an instructive lesson to that portion of the public, who contemplate a similar course of conduct.

We do therefore direct the Crown Attorney to discontinue further proceedings in the Admiralty Counagainst the said Barnartt on condition that he pay to the Government the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, and whatever costs may have been incurred.

R. G. DAVIS, JOHN MEEK. A. P. EVERETT Commissioners of H. H. M. 's Customs at Honolals Honolulu Oct. 7th 1858.

Aug. 230, in S. W. Bay, killed by a whale, John Garcio cerer of bark "Kingfisher."

PASSENGERS. From San Francisco, per ship Hound-L D Baker. For San Francisco, per bark FANNY MAJOR-O F Gebruk,
wife and 4 children, Mrs Nichols, Mary Patterson, D Rodrick,
P Stoddard, Jos Thomas, Jas Tobin.
For San Francisco, per bark Young Greek-Mr Enos, 4 &
Goddard, Capt Morel.

JOURNAL

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct 23—Am wh sh E F Mason, Smith, N B, 582 tons, 12 meson, 39 men, fm Ochotsk, 88 sp, 860 wh on board, 3 wh, 250 bids, 6,000 h this senson.

Am wh sh Gov Troup, Milton, N B, 480 tons, 26 meson, 40 men, fm Ochotsk, 1400 wh on board, 15 whs, 100 bids, 14,000 b this senson.

Am wh sh Scotland, Weeks, N B, 384 tons, 14 mos on, 34 men, fm Ochotsk, 85 sp, 1350 wh on board, 85 sp, 19 whs, 900 bids, 17,000 b this senson.

Am wh sh Trident, Taber, N B, 449 tons, 45 mos on, 37 men, fm Arctic, 20 sp, 1300 wh on board, 10 ms

men, fin Arctic, 20 sp. 1900 wh on board, 10 sts. 1200 bbts, 14,000 b this senson.

94—Am which Jirch Perry, Cannon, N.B., 435 tong 25 m. out, 34 men, fin Ochotsk, 1200 wh on board, is us 800 bbts, 12,00% bone this senson.

Haw berm by Oahu, Fehfber, Hon, 157 tons, 6 mas ag. 30 men, Arctic, 390 wh, 7,500 b this senson. Haw wh brig Walalua, Lass, Hono, 380 tons, 6 mm or 28 men, fm Arctic, 3 whs, 300 wh 5,000 b this sen

Haw sehr Maria, Molteno, fin Lahaina. Haw schr Mary, Berril, fm Kawaiine. 96—Am whith Emily Morgan, Chase, N B, 368 ions, 67 me out, 31 men, fm Japan, 700 sp on board, 1 ch, 3

Am wh bk Kingfisher, Palmer, N B, 455 tons, 25 mas a 31 men, fm Ochotsk, 70 sp, 1500 wh on board. whs, 1100 bbis, 15,000 b this season. Am ciip sh Europa, Robertson, 12 days in San Fra Francisco, en route & Shanhae, sailed Haw schr Kamol, Chadwick, fin Maui. Haw selle Keoni Anu. Likeke, fin Kauni,

Haw schr Kino le, Gulick, fm Hawaii. Haw schr Manuokawai, Beckly, fn. Hilo. 27-Am whish Nassau, Murdock, N.B., 408 tens, 50 meson, 34 men, fm. Arctic, 1100 whi on board, 7 whs, 58 bbls, 13,000 b this season. 28—Am whish Barnstable, Fisher, N B, 378 tons, 16 maior

38 men, fm Ochotsk, 50 sp, 1600 wh on b'rd; 15 st 450 bbls, 3000 b this season, whish Gideon Howland, Williams, N B, 379 tms. mos out, 34 men, fm Ochotsk, 85 sp, 1200 wh on 5 9 whs, 700 bbls, 15:00 b this season.

Am which Rambler, Willis, N.B., 389 tons, 24 mesou. men, fm. Ochotsk, 1630 whon board; 7 whs, 230 is 3500 b this season. Am wh bk Warren, Huntley, N B, 461 tons, 37 ms

41 men, fm Ochotsk, 750 wh, 10,000 b this senson Am whish Sarah, Swift, Mettap, 870 tons, 36 most 34 men, fm Ochotsk, 37 sp on board; 10 whs, bbls, 6,000 b this season. 29-Am wh bk Fortune, Anderson, N B, 291 tons, 24 out, - men, fm Ochotsk, 1100 wh this season

Am whish Minerva, Crowell, N.B., 408 tons, 26 mos. — men, 7m Ochotsk, 500 whithis season. Am which Morea, N. B., tons, must fin Ochotsk, which season.

Am which Tybee, Freeman, Ston, 299 tons, 24 mass—men, fin Ochotsk, 1160 wh, 16,000 b this season.

Am which John Elizabeth, Lester, N. L., 296 tons, 25n

out, - men, fr Ochotsk, 1980 wh, 12,000 b this Am whish Thomas Dickason, Plaskett, N B, 474 tons

Am wh bk Oscar, Lunders, Mattap, 369 tons, 12 out, — men, in Ochotisk, 809 wh this season.

Am wh sh C W Morgan, Fischer, N B, 351 tons, 251 out, — men, im Och, — wh the season.

Am wh sh Marcia, Billings, N B, im Lahalna, of &c.

Fr wh sh Gen d'Hautpoul, Damandrits, Havre, hainn, off and on Fr wh sh Gen Teste, Le Mercier, Havre, fm Lahama.

Haw sch Kekaulushi, Marchant, fm Kons, Hawsi. 30-H I M's sh Eurydlee, Pichon, fm cruise to windows. Cleared.

Oct 23-U S S Merrimac, Admiral Long, fr Acapulco. 24-Am whish Metacom, Hinds, to cruise 26—Am whish James Maury, Curry, cruise and home. Am whisk Sarah Sheaf, Loper, cruise and home. Haw sch Henry, (bate Mani Hikina,) Owens, 29 ton Fanning Is. 27—Haw sehr Kamoi, Chadwick, fr Lahaina.

Haw schr Keoni Ana, Likeke, ir Kauzi. Haw schr Kinoole, ir Kona, Hawaii. Haw schr Maria, Molteno, ir Maul. Haw sehr Mary, Berrill, fr Kawaihae. Am bk Fanny Major, Paty, fr S Francisco. Am bk Young Greek, Taylor, fr S Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT .-- OCTOBER 29.

Am clipper sh Golden Eagle, Harding, up for N. Beiford Am clipper ship E. F. Willets, Holmes, up for New Loads Am clipper ship Skylark, Follansbee, up for New Redford Am clipper ship West Wind, Baxter, up for New Bestford. Am ship Mountain Wave, Hardy. Am. ship Harriet & Jessie, Gray. Am. bark Alexander, Bush.

Am bk Yankee, Smith, up for S. Francisco. Danish burk Candace, Schau, up for Bremen. Hanoverian bark Harburg, Groifenhein. Brit, bark Portena, McGowen, up for Hongkong, hm bark Frances Palmer, Green Enw. brig Advance, English, Brem brig Teutonia, Bullings, Haw brig Emma, Bennett

Am sh E F Mason, Smith. Gov Troup, Mi'ton. Scotland, Week Trident, Taber Jirch Perry, Cannon Haw brig Oahu, Fehlber. Am bk Kingfisher, Palmer.

sh Emily Morgan, Chase, bk Barnstable, Fisher, sh Nassau, Murdock. Gld Howland, Williams Rambler, Willis. bk Sarah, Swift, Warren, Huntley. Fortune, Anders John & Elizabeth, Lester. Oscar, Sanders.

Sheffield, tireen. bk Mercury, Hayden Metropolis, Conste Tybee, Freeman, sh C W Morgan, Fisher. Agate, Lawton Haw by Victoria, Fish. br Pfeil, Danelsberg

Am sh Thos Dickason, Plantell

sh Japan, Dimon. Win C Nye, Soule.

Ben Morgan,

Morea, Manchest I

Mary & Susan, Such

Addison, Lawrence

Ben Tucker, Bar

bk South America Walter

The Walalua saw the first whales July 31, near Bland ok the first Aug 19. Cruised in the Arctic at weather very bad and whales scarce. Saw s but ice. Left the ground Sept 30. In Bristol in by ice about 6 weeks and lost S anchors and - The Stron saw the first whales near Jones is June 15 in the same place; cruised in the Ochotsi weather bad, with much ice. Saw quite a numbe found them very shy; left the ground bet 7; carr top-gallant yard, bet 14. Makes the following r-Washington, 2 wha Sent 10. So wall, 600 wh; br Kanal, full; Sept 25, Chas Pheips, Gambia, 6 whs; bk Merrimac, 1900 wh.

— The bark Hercules, from the Arctic, repo

had and the whales " not very plenty."

— From the log of the Chief Officer of the Br bark for Mr Muson, we are permitted to make the following extra "June 9, off Maderra, signalised the Eliza Sharp, 20 th June 9, off Maderra, signalised the Eliza Sharp, 20 th June 9, off Maderra, signalised the Eliza Sharp, 20 th June 19, off Maderra, signalised the Eliza Sharp, 20 th June 19, off Maderra, signalised the Eliza Sharp. London to St Kitts; also the sh Fort William, 2 don to Calcutta. July 26, in 42" 40' 8 51" 41' number of sperm whales. Ang 2, in 54" 40" 8 the sea breaking very heavy in an easterly dir from Cape St John on Staten Island. The out SE by S from the ship and were apparently for the land, they were not laid down on any of hoard. Sept 12, in 3° 23° S 108° 10° W, say sperm whales going to the S W, Sept 24 & 25, i

ern Crown. - The E F Muson saw and took the first whales the